

Exhibit

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porn, n.²

Pronunciation: Brit. /pɔ:n/, U.S. /pɔ(ə)rn/

Etymology: Shortened < PORNOGRAPHY *n.* Compare earlier PORN *n.*¹, PORNO *adj.*

colloq.

1. = PORNOGRAPHY *n.*

hard porn, soft porn: see PORNOGRAPHY *n.* 1a.

- 1962 *John o' London's* 10 May 456/2 The central character and narrator, the Captain, is a seedy but not at all unsympathetic individual who makes a precarious living by writing 'porn'.
- 1964 *New Society* 13 Feb. 5/3 The stuff men pass round in barrack rooms as 'a nice bit of porn'.
- 1976 T. HEALD *Let Sleeping Dogs Die* viii. 154 An elderly woman..looked up from the nudie magazine... More soft porn lay around her.
- 1977 E. J. TRIMMER et al. *Visual Dict. Sex* (1978) xxiv. 274 Perhaps the institution of an Oscar for the best hard porn movie of the year might give the producers an incentive to quit conning their public.
- 1980 G. GREENE *Dr. Fischer* xv. 108, I..sat for an hour before a soft porn film.
- 2000 *Police* Feb. 20/1 Up until now, Internet-friendly pornographers, either suppliers or receivers of child porn, have had relatively easy lives.

2. *fig.* As the second element in compounds: denoting written or visual material that emphasizes the sensuous or sensational aspects of a non-sexual subject, appealing to its audience in a manner likened to the titillating effect of pornography.

- 1973 *Jrnl. Pop. Culture* 7 257 A real innovator in horror-porn, he was the first underground cartoonist to revel in atrocity, to pack his pages with entrails and a crew of frenzied characters who enjoy nothing so much as chewing on a bit of warm bowel.
- 1977 *N.Y. Rev. Bks.* 8 Dec. 18/2 True gastro-porn heightens the excitement and also the sense of the unattainable by proffering colored photographs of various completed recipes.
- 1991 *Locus* May 19/2 Practically anything that can be obsessed about turns up as hyphenated pornography: food-porn, disaster-porn.
- 1998 *Independent* 18 Aug. II. 13/1 Weather-porn, as it is known, also embraces programmes on volcanoes, earthquakes, meteors and dinosaurs.
- 2002 *Dissent* Winter 27/2 The writers are particularly tough on themselves, especially when they fear they may be turning out the kind of 'war porn' that makes the slaughter they describe seem fascinating rather than horrifying.

COMPOUNDS

General *attrib.*

1964 *New Society* 13 Feb. 6/2 ‘There’s nothing odd about our customers,’ the porn shop assistant said.

1970 *Time* 16 Nov. 92 So busy are the makers of porn films in San Francisco that they have depressed the market for imported sex movies.

1986 S. CHURCHER *N.Y. Confidential* ix. 223 Yes, sexual liberation lives. Reinforcements for the movement have been eagerly acquiring their first leather, latex, subscriptions to porn magazines, [etc.].

2004 *Independent on Sunday* (Nexis) 27 June 7 Two twiddly shapes that come out the top of some protuberances, like tiny aerials, or pleasuring devices in porn toys.

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tube, *n.*

Pronunciation: /tju:b/

Etymology: < French *tube* (1460 in Godefroy *Compl.*), < Latin *tubus*.

I. Artificial.

1.

a. A hollow body, usually cylindrical, and long in proportion to its diameter, of wood, metal, glass, or other material, used to convey or contain a liquid or fluid, or for other purposes; a pipe.

A more recent and more generic term than *pipe*, in which the form of the thing is chiefly considered, and thus used in reference to many things to which *pipe* is not applied, *pipe* being an older term retained for tubes used for the passage of liquids, smoke, air, or gas, while *tube* is applied to most recent inventions; but the distinction is often arbitrary, depending on the custom of the workshops.

1658 E. PHILLIPS *New World Eng. Words*, *Tube*,..any long pipe through which water or other liquid substance is conveyed.
1660 R. BOYLE *New Exper. Physico-mechanicall* i. 33 The Mercury in the [barometric] Tube fell down lower, about three inches, at the top of the Mountain then at the bottom.
1690 J. LOCKE *Ess. Humane Understanding* II. iv. 49 When the Sucker in a Pump is drawn, the space it filled in the Tube is certainly the same, whether any other body follows the motion of the Sucker or no.
1837 C. R. GORING & A. PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 206 [In] a solar microscope..B, the tube containing the condensing lens.
1846 W. GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* (new ed.) 288 Lateral pressure on the sides of the tube of the gun.
1861 N. A. WOODS *Tour Prince of Wales in Canada* 122 The whole Tube [of a tubular bridge] was first actually built in England and sent out piece meal.

b. = TUBING *n.*, material of a tubular form.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Domest. Amusem.* 78 Some feet or yards..of that more pliable composition tube, employed by the makers of beer engines.
1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 87 A piece of india rubber tube.

2. In specific applications usually indicated by context.

a. A glass or other tube used in chemistry; *esp.* = TEST-TUBE *n.*
tube of safety = *safety tube n.* at SAFETY *n.* Compounds 3.

1800 tr. E. J. B. Bouillon-Lagrange *Man. Course Chem.* I. 60 Melt the phosphorus in boiling water, and apply to it one of the ends of the tube, while you hold the other in your mouth.

1807 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 207 A tube of safety is a tube open at its upper end, and having its lower end plunged in water.

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. 21 Glass tubes of various sizes closed at one end.

1842 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* (ed. 3) xiv. 307 The best tubes are those made of Bohemian potash glass, and used by Liebig in his analyses of organic bodies.

b. A tubular surgical instrument; a cannula; an intubation-tube.

1803 *Med. & Physical Jnl.* 9 7 The tube is to be passed downwards until it again reaches the substance to be extracted.

1844 R. DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 4), *Tube, Esophageal, Stomach Tube*, a long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the oesophagus or stomach. *Tube, Rectal*,..similar to the last, which is sometimes passed into the colon.

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.* (at cited word), (*Surgical tubes*) *a.* An esophageal tube, capable of being passed into the stomach. *b.* An elastic gum tube passed *per anum* into the colon... *c.* A tracheal tube.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 July, Owing to the depth of the wound two drainage tubes were introduced at the time of operation.

c. A fire-tube or water-tube in a steam-boiler; a boiler-tube.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Elem. Physics* (ed. 5) II. 32 In a long waggon~shaped boiler the tubes..should be made flat and broad enough to reach from side to side.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 7/2 In the fire-tube or cylindrical boiler the fire and smoke went through the tubes, and in the water-tube the fire was outside the tubes and the water passed through them.

d. A small collapsible cylinder of tin or lead used to hold semi-liquid substances, as oil-colours.

1841 RAND *Brit. Patent 8863*, Their contents may easily be squeezed out by collapsing the said tubes or cases.

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.* 2643/1 Collapsible tin tubes for artists' colors.

1881 [see *tube-colour* n. at Compounds 2].

e. In wool or worsted spinning: cf. *tube yarn* n. at Compounds 2, and *TUBE v.* 2.

1884 *West. Morn. News* 5 Sept. 7/4 The foreign yarn trade keeps pretty brisk, particularly in lustre wefts, and similar yarns on the tube.

f. (See quot. 1877.)

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.*, *Tube*,..4. the barrel of a chain~pump.

g. Electronics. A sealed container, evacuated or gas-filled, containing two or more electrodes between which an electric current can be made to flow; spec. (a) a cathode-ray tube; (b) (chiefly U.S.) a thermionic valve. Freq. in *Comb.* with preceding n., as **discharge tube, electron tube, picture tube, vacuum tube**, qq.v.

1859 *Philos. Trans. (Royal Soc.)* **148** 15 The direct discharge is that which is visible when taken from two wires hermetically sealed in a vacuum tube.

1898 *London, Edinb. & Dublin Philos. Mag.* 5th Ser. **46** 296 Hertz made the rays travel between two parallel plates of metal placed inside the discharge-tube.

1905 *Electrician* 16 June 335/1 The phosphorescent spot on the screen of the tube follows strictly any changes which occur in the strength of the field.

1915 *Electrician* 21 May 241/2 In the X-ray tube..the space charge effects are very much exaggerated.

1922 C. W. TAUSSIG *Bk. of Radio* ix. 111 The tubes used are 5 watt transmitting tubes.

1940 H. M. WATSON et al. *Understanding Radio* v. 223 As you experiment with this one-tube set, you will hear many stations faintly.

1947 R. LEE *Electronic Transformers & Circuits* i. 3 The limitations which inhere in transformers often influence the choice of amplifier tubes.

1973 G. J. KING *Newnes Colour Television Servicing Man.* I. i. 29/2 The output direct from the tripler is too high an impedance to accommodate the normal beam current swings of the tube without serious voltage fluctuations.

1981 NASHESKY & BOYLESTAD *Devices* iv. 128 Production rose from about 1 million tubes in 1922 to about 100 million in 1937.

h. inner tube: see INNER *adj.* ii. Also *ellipt.*

1894 LD. ALBEMARLE & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* (rev. ed.) App. 471 The outer arch is removed, the inner tube carefully examined, the hole discovered—if necessary by inflating the tube and immersing it in water.

1904 A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* (ed. 2) xi. 246 When the tube and cover are both in place..the air chamber is inflated by means of a pump.

1979 *United States 1980/81* (Penguin Travel Guides) 367 You can buy tubes..at gas stations and stands along the route.

i. A telephone. Cf. sense 7a and SPEAKING-TUBE *n.* *colloq.* or *slang*.

[1873 C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* II. xiii. 38 Mr. Underwood breathed through a mysterious tube, and Edgar appeared.]

c1899 C. H. CHAMBERS in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) III. 401 (*Rings off, and hangs up tube.*) That is another mistake—that telephone.

1959 *Esquire* Nov. 70 *Tube*, can be television, but usually telephone. Example: Buzz me on the tube. Call me up.

j. A type of skate (see quot. 1923).

1923 E. JESSUP *Snow & Ice Sports* 220 The ‘tubes’ are a comparatively recent departure in skate design... The blade..is set in a long hollow tube. Similar but wider tubes support the heel and front plates.

k. *the tube*, television, a television set; also, ***the boob tube*** [see BOOB *n.* 3] ; cf. *the box n.* at BOX *n.* ² 3j. *colloq.* (orig. and chiefly U.S.).

1959 [see sense 2i].

1965 *Sunday News (N.Y.)* 4 Oct. 2 She..is making a name for herself as a singer on the tube.

1966 *Current Slang* (Univ. S. Dakota) 1 II. 1 Let's catch the late show on the *boob tube*.

1972 *Observer* 31 Dec. 24/1 Turning to the tube in order to redress the balance with a spot of the old festive vulgarity.

1977 M. FRENCH *Women's Room* (1978) ii. 115, I sit and watch the stupid boob tube.

1979 *Radio Times* 11 Aug. 19/1 ‘I see you on the tube a lot,’ an American said to me recently in a pub. ‘Oh really,’ I replied, ‘the Piccadilly line?’ ‘No,’ he said, ‘the *tube*, the dream machine.’

l. *down the tube(s)*, lost, finished, in trouble; freq. in ***to go down the tube(s)= to go down the drain*** at DRAIN *n.* 1e. *slang* (orig. U.S.).

1963 *Amer. Speech* 38 168 To fail to pass an examination:..*go down the tubes*.

1975 *New Yorker* 5 May 32/1 It would be ludicrous to end on a note of Chris going down the tube.

1977 J. D. MACDONALD *Condominium* xii. 122 We've got too many goodies tucked into the Marliss Corporation to take a chance of it going down the tube.

1982 *Listener* 16 Dec. 35/3 The smile on Sir Freddie's face the week before it was revealed that he was down the tubes to the extent of something over £270 million was the smile of a consummate actor.

m. A bottle or can of beer. *Austral. colloq.*

1969 *Listener* 24 Apr. 588/2 This..extrovert chunders..his way through the kangaroo valley of Earl's Court..buoyed up by innumerable tubes (bottles) of Foster's Beer.

1980 R. HILL *Killing Kindness* xx. 187 'What do you want to do?'.. Mow my lawn and then cool off with a tube of lager, thought Pascoe.

3. An optical instrument of tubular form, *esp.* a telescope: more fully ***optic tube.*** Now *arch.*

1651 W. DAVENANT *Gondibert* v. ii. 16 Others with Optick Tubes the Moons scant face..Attract through Glasses.

1668 S. PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec. (1976) IX. 384 Wrote a letter at the Board, by the help of a tube, to Lord Brouncker.

1669 S. PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar. (1976) IX. 482 My eyes being very bad; and..I forced to find a way to use by turns with my tube, one after another.

1718 M. PRIOR *Solomon on Vanity* III, in *Poems Several Occasions* (new ed.) 490 Of his fair Deeds a distant View I took; But turn'd the Tube upon his Faults to look.

1781 W. COWPER *Charity* 387 Some grave optician..finds that though his tubes assist the sight, They cannot give it.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* VII. 262 On the tall decks their curious chiefs explore, With optic tube, our camp-encumber'd shore.

1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* iv. 116 To the silent tube in Herschel's hand A hundred suns spring up.

4.

†a. Applied to a tobacco-pipe. *poet. Obs. rare.*

1736 I. H. BROWNE *Of Smoking* 3 Pretty tube of mighty power, Charmer of an idle hour.

1785 W. COWPER *Task* v. 55 With pressure of his thumb To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube, That fumes beneath his nose.

b. A cigarette. *slang.*

1946 P. LARKIN *Jill* 16 Christopher, extending his silver cigarette[-case], said with an uneasy smile: 'Tube for anyone?'

1975 *High Times* Dec. 11/2 (*advt.*) Filter tipped tubes give a smoother smoke to the very end.

5.

†a. A cannon; also a rifle or hand-gun. *poet.*

1763 W. FALCONER *Ode Duke of York* 138 The ships their horrid tubes display, Tier over tier.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* 17 148 With curious skill the deathful tube is made.

1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* iii. 10 To point the tube, the lance to wield.

1897 R. KIPLING in *Times* 17 July 13/6 Heathen heart that puts her trust In reeking tube and iron shard.

b. A small pipe introduced through the vent, formerly used in firing cannon; a *friction-tube* n., *quill-tube* n. (a) at QUILL n.¹ Compounds 2, or *priming tube* n. at PRIMING n.¹ Compounds 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 230/2 Firing it [gunpowder] with tubes, introduced at a vent bored through the button and breech of the gun, of different lengths, so as to reach the different parts of the powder.

1828 WEBSTER *Amer. Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Tube*, in artillery, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.

1867 W. H. SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Tubes*, for guns, a kind of portable priming, for insertion into the vent,—of various patterns.

c. The inner cylinder of a built-up gun, upon which the outer case is shrunk. Cf. TUBAGE n. 1b.

1895 I. K. FUNK et al. *Standard Dict. Eng. Lang.*

6.

a. A musical wind-instrument, a pipe. *poet. rare.*

b. The main cylinder of a wind-instrument (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1820 KEATS *Hyperion: a Fragm.* I, in *Lamia & Other Poems* 157 Solemn tubes, Blown by the serious Zephyrs, gave of sweet And wandering sounds, slow-breathed melodies.

7.

a. A pneumatic despatch-tube.

1860 *Once a Week* 28 July 130/2 Written messages are sucked through tubes... We hear a whistle; this is to give notice that a despatch is about to be put into the tube at Mincing Lane, two-thirds of a mile distant.

1861 *Engineer* XII. 51/3 The loads, in the pneumatic despatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more.

1866² [see *tube journey* n. at Compounds 2].

1874 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.* at *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington.

1894 [see *tube-room* n. at Compounds 1a].

1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 May . 4/3 From Whiteley's 6,194 parcels were dispatched in five hours, of which 78 per cent. could have been sent by tube.

b. The cylindrical tunnel in which an underground electric railway runs; also short for *tube railway* n. at Compounds 1e. *colloq.* Also, any tunnel or tubular bridge for a railway.

twopenny tube, the Central London Railway, opened in 1900: see **TWOPENNY adj. and n.**

1847 QUEEN VICTORIA *Jrnl.* 15 Aug. (1868) 72 We passed the famous *Swilly Rocks*, and saw the works they are making for the tube for the railroad.

1900 H. D. BROWNE in *Londoner* 30 June (*heading*) The Twopenny Tube.

1900 *Punch* 4 July 7/1.

1901 *Lancet* 2 Nov. 1209/2 A good portion of the air must be driven backwards and forwards unchanged in the tube.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 2/3 When the phrase 'the twopenny tube' came into existence..a similar electric 'tube' had been in regular running for close upon ten years.

1905 H. R. HAGGARD in *Gardener's Year* May 165 The first part of my journey..was by Tube.

8. Physics. A tubular figure conceived as being formed by lines of force or action passing through every point of a closed curve; as **tube of flow** (see *FLOW* n. ¹ 1b), **tube of force**, **tube of induction**.

1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* 199 If we take a small closed curve, and draw lines of flow through all points on it, the tubular surface traced out by these lines is called a tube of flow.

1881 J. C. MAXWELL *Treat. Electr. & Magnetism* (ed. 2) I. 378 Tube of Flow.

1885 H. W. WATSON & S. H. BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 104 The portions of any surfaces in an electric field intercepted by the same tube of force are called corresponding surfaces,..the algebraic sum of the electricities included in the tube in its passage from any one surface to any other.

1902 T. O'C. SLOANE *Standard Electr. Dict.*, *Tubes of Force*, aggregations of lines of force, either electrostatic or magnetic. They generally have a truncated, conical or pyramidal shape and are not hollow. Every cross-section contains the same number of lines.

II. Natural.

9. Anat. and Zool.

a. A hollow cylindrical vessel or organ in the animal body; a canal, duct, passage, or pipe, as in the circulatory, alimentary, respiratory, reproductive, or excretory systems; often preceded by a defining

word, as ***alimentary tube, bronchial tube, Eustachian tube, Fallopian tube, intestinal tube***, etc.: see these words.

[cf. 1598 J. FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes*, *Tubo*,..the pipe wherethrough the marrow of the backe bone runneth.

1611 R. COTGRAVE *Dict. French & Eng. Tongues*, *Tube*, a Conduit~pipe; also, the hollow of the back-bone, or the pipe through which the marrow thereof doth runne.]

1661 T. BLOUNT *Glossographia* (ed. 2)

1696 E. PHILLIPS *New World of Words* (ed. 5), *Fallopian Tubes*, two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb.

1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube.

1756 J. WATHEN in *Philos. Trans. 1755* (Royal Soc.) 49 215, I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear.

1809 *Med. & Physical Jrnl.* 21 400 The oesophagus..that animated tube.

1826 W. KIRBY & W. SPENCE *Introd. Entomol.* IV. xli. 128 Connected by a slender tube with each mandible in spiders is a vessel with spiral folds, which seems properly to belong to this head.

1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 374 Its passage in the intestinal tube is attended with the same phenomena.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 584 The main depôts of lymphocytes..are round the hollow tubes of the body.

b. One of the siphons of a mollusc.

1839 C. DARWIN in R. Fitzroy & C. Darwin *Narr. Surv. Voy. H.M.S. Adventure & Beagle* III. i. 7 It [sc. cuttle-fish] could,..take good aim by directing the tube or siphon on the under side of its body.

c. The penis. *slang*.

1922 J. JOYCE *Ulysses* III. xviii. [Penelope] 715, I suppose the people gave him that nickname [sc. Mr de Kock] going about with his tube from one woman to another.

10. A hollow cylindrical channel in a plant; *spec.* in *Bot.* the lower united portion of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx; also, a united circle of stamens.

a1704 J. LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Philos.* ix, in *Coll. Several Pieces* (1720) 209 This [juice] is convey'd by the stalk up into the branches, and leaves, through little, and in some Plants, imperceptible tubes.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 7 *Monopetalous* [corolla]..consists of two Parts, *viz.* The Tube, or lower Part, which is usually Tube-shaped; and the Limb, or upper Part.

1776 W. WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 310 Tubes white, brownish with age.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Introd. Physiol. & Systematical Bot.* 394 *Syngenesia*. Stamens united by their Anthers into a tube, rarely by their Filaments also.

1884 F. O. BOWER & D. H. SCOTT tr. H. A. de Bary *Compar. Anat. Phanerogams & Ferns* 187 The laticiferous tubes permeate the whole body of the plant, in most cases as a continuous system.

11.

a. Applied to other tubular or cylindrical objects or formations of natural origin.

1831 *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 44/2 Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein..there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

1859 D. PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 172 *Fulgurite* or *Fulgorite*, any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly applied to a bore or tube produced by the passage of lightning into a sandy soil.

1860 J. TYNDALL *Glaciers of Alps* II. xxv. 362 The tube in fact resembled a vast organ-pipe.

1878 T. H. HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (ed. 2) 190 The molten matter..thus forms a hard stony tube lining the volcanic chimney.

1884 *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 526 In sand or rock, where lightning has struck, it often forms long hollow tubes, known to the calmly discriminating geological intelligence as fulgurites.

b. Surfing. The hollow curve of a breaking wave.

1962 *Austral. Women's Weekly* 24 Oct. (Suppl.) 3/4 *Tube*, the area of a dumping wave between the breaking crest and the trough.

1968 *Surfer Mag.* Jan. 89/1 You get back inside the tube and the whole tunnel is glowing.

1979 *National Geographic* Feb. 235 (caption) Shootin' the tube, a surfer threads the eye of a breaker.

COMPOUNDS

C1. General attrib.

a.

tube attendant *n.*

1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 1/7 A tube attendant at the G.P.O.

tube-holder *n.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/1 A cigar tube-holder that prevents the odoriferous tube from spoiling his pocket.

1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 16 Sept. 618 The tube-holder is graduated so that the tube may be easily moved a distance of 2½ inches.

tube-room *n.*

1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/1 About 30 feet of tube~room on ground floor and contents severely damaged by fire.

tube system *n.*

1908 *Installation News* 2 92/2 The tube system [of electric wiring].

tube trade *n.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/1 Severe competition in the tube trade.

tube-vase *n.*

1870 A. D. WHITNEY *We Girls* iii, They were so pretty to put in..little tube-vases.

tube-wall *n.*

1857 P. H. GOSSE *Creation* 226 The margin of the tube-wall.

tube-work *n.*

1890 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/8 The advance applies to gas, water, and steam tubes, and all the tube works of England and Scotland are affected.

tube-worker *n.*

1896 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 8 July 2 The pensioner..is a Coatbridge man, having wrought as a tube-worker in the burgh.

b.

tube-rolling *n.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8/1 Tube-rolling..at 1s. 6d. per 1,000.

c.

tube-eyed adj.

1792 R. SOUTHEY *To Contemplation* v, I..watch'd the tube-eyed snail Creep o'er his long moon-glittering trail.

tube-like adj.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. & Physiol.* IV. i. 27/1 Animals whose tube-like bodies are prolonged deeply into the common mass.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xviii. 291 Sometimes tube-like pieces, evidently rings of mucous membrane..are discharged.

tube-shaped adj.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 7 The..lower Part..is usually Tube-shaped.

1824 J. C. LOUDON *Green-house Compan.* I. 56 *E[rica]aurea*, tube-shaped yellow flowers on plants nearly 2 feet high.

d. In sense 2a.)

tube-apparatus n.

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv. 311 Sulphur may be combined with platina, and phosphorus with lime, in a tube apparatus.

tube atmolyser n.

1868 H. B. JONES & H. WATTS *Fownes's Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 140 Atmolysis, is best exhibited by means of an instrument called the tube-atmolyser.

tube-bath n.

1830 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* (new ed.) xvi. 388 Tube-baths for the conveyance of limited temperatures either by the intermedium of water, solutions, or metals.

tube-chemistry n.

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* vii. 221 Processes of this kind will be described and illustrated in Section xvi. on Tube Chemistry.

tube-furnace *n.*

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv. 304 Placing two bricks edgeway, across a loose square grate,..makes an excellent tube-furnace.

1842 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* (ed. 3) xix. 505 The tube furnace..is an excellent instrument for softening considerable lengths of tubes.

tube-receiver *n.*

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 635 Make some closed tubes,..some tube receivers..and other useful apparatus.

tube-retort *n.*

1827 M. FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. 499 Tube retorts..are made by first closing the end of a piece of tube, and then [etc.].

e. (In sense 7b.)

tube bill *n.* BILL *n.* ³ 3.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 11/1 The County Council has found itself unable to frame a Tube Bill.

tube conductor *n.*

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 9/4 Tube conductor's shocking death.

tube mileage *n.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 10/1 The 'tube' mileage in London.

tube railway *n.*

1900 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/2 One of the most useful of the new tube railways.

1906 C. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* vi, The warm stench from the Tube railway assailed her nostrils.

tube-route *n.*

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Mar. 591/2 The lines of tube-route being chosen with a view to supplementing and completing the means of communication from the suburbs.

tube station *n.*

1913 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6 The trains that roar in and out of a tube station.

tube-train *n.*

1901 *Daily News* 15 June 4/7 Journeying to and from the scenes of their labour in tube-trains.

tube traveller *n.*

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 3/2 Thousands of Tube travellers.

tube tunnel *n.*

1910 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 3/4 Macdonald..ran to the end of the train and jumped into the tube tunnel.

C2. Special Combs.:

Tube Alloys *n.* the code name of a section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research formed in 1940 and concerned with research into the production of an atomic bomb.

1942 J. ANDERSON in M. Gowing *Brit. & Atomic Energy 1939–45* (1964) App. III. 437 When you asked me to take over the supervision of work on the project known as 'Tube Alloys', it was contemplated that..a full scale production would be expected in this country.

1945 W. S. CHURCHILL *Victory* (1946) 221 Imperial Chemicals Industries Limited agreed to release Mr. W. A. Akers to take charge of this directorate, which we called, for purposes of secrecy, the Directorate of 'Tube Alloys'.

1978 R. V. JONES *Most Secret War* xxxv. 309 The British 'Tube Alloys' project, as our own nuclear bomb effort was called.

tube-bearing *adj.* bearing a tube; spec. in *Entomol.* having a tubular ovipositor, tubuliferous (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

tube-board *n.* a board above the reeds in a reed-organ in which are the tubes or sound-channels to which the wind passes from the reeds.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 483/2 The channels, the resonators above the reeds [in the American organ] exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the ‘tube-board’.

tube-breather *n.* (distinguished from *gill-breather*), an animal which breathes through tubes, tracheæ, or spiracles.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* at *Gillbreather*, Tube-breather.

tube-brush *n.* a wire brush for cleaning out boiler-tubes or flues; also, a slender brush for cleaning the flexible tube of a feeding-bottle.

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.* (at cited word), Stillwell's tube-brush,..may be operated by pulling and pushing from the respective ends of the tubes.

tube-budding *n.* budding by means of a cylindrical ring of bark.

1842 J. C. LOUDON *Suburban Horticulturist* 307 Sometimes the stock is shortened, and the ring put on its upper extremity, when it is called flute~budding, or terminal tube-budding.

tube-case *n.* in a steam-engine, the chamber containing the tubes of a surface-condenser.

1890 D. K. CLARK *Steam Engine* II. 683 The water is driven through the tube-case by two centrifugal pumps in each engine-room.

tube-cast *n.* a cast of a kidney tubule excreted in the urine in Bright's disease.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol. & Morbid Anat.* (ed. 2) 69 Tube casts..are for the most part hyaline and finely granular.

1888 P. H. PYE-SMITH *Fagge's Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1891) II. 154 Tube-casts comparable with those which occur in the urine in Bright's disease.

tube-chime *n.* a chime of tubular ‘bells’.

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 June 3/2 Tube chimes for church towers—an English invention.

tube-clamp *n.* a grab for seizing and lifting well-tubes (E. H. Knight *Pract. Dict. Mech.* 1877).

tube-cleaner *n.* a tool or other device for cleaning boiler-tubes, etc. (E. H. Knight *Pract. Dict. Mech.*).

tube-clip *n.* tongs for holding heated test-tubes; also a clamp or clip for gripping a pipe (E. H. Knight *Pract. Dict. Mech.*).

tube-cock *n.* a valve operated by compressing an elastic tube fitted into the supply pipe (E. H. Knight *Pract. Dict. Mech.*).

tube-colour *n.* paint packed in a collapsible tube.

1881 BOUVIER tr. Delamardelle & Goupil *Painting on China* 1 Thanks to the ingenious invention of Tube Colours.

tube-compass *n.* compasses with tubular telescopic legs (Knight).

tube-condenser *n.* (*a*) a bent glass tube with a stopper at each end through which a smaller tube is passed; (*b*) in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the cooling surface consists of tubes.

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.*, Tube-condenser.

1890 D. K. CLARK *Steam Engine* II. 641 The exhaust steam is condensed to the extent of two-thirds in a tube-condenser overhead.

tube-coral *n.* organ-pipe coral (see CORAL *n.* ¹1b), or its polyp.

1876 D. PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 6) xiv. 245 Among the zoophytes we have cup-corals, star-corals, tube-corals.

tube counter *n.* Physics the now usual form of Geiger counter, as contrasted with the point-counter.

1930 *Physical Rev.* **35** 652/1 Automatic recording of the amount of the penetrating radiation coming from particular areas of the sky, using two tube-counters and a special ‘coincidence circuit’.

1938 R. W. LAWSON tr. G. von Hevesy & F. A. Paneth *Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) i. 17 We shall only discuss the two [counters] that are most important., viz. the point-counter and the tube-counter, both of which were introduced by Geiger.

tube-culture *n.* culture of a microbe in a test-tube.

1886 H. M. BIGGS tr. F. Hueppe *Methods Bacteriol. Investig.* 143 The changes in such a tube-culture after the inoculation with the bacteria vary considerably.

tube curare *n.* curare kept or transported in bamboo tubes.

1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* **74** I. 284 Paracurara, or tube curara, is imported in bamboo tubes, and is the variety now usually met with in commerce.

1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* III. 300/3 Preparations have been classified according to the containers used for them: pot curare in earthenware jars; tube curare in bamboo; and calabash curare in gourds.

tube-cutter *n.* a tool for cutting off metal pipes, a pipe-cutter.

tube-cutting *n.*

1901 L. M. WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 43 In all conduit work a certain amount of tube cutting is necessary.

tube-door *n.* a door in the smoke-box of a steam-engine, giving access to the flues (Knight).

tube-drawer *n.*

1858 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products*, *Tube-drawer*, a maker of metal piping.

1897 *Daily News* 7 May 7/4 Consumers of iron—engineers' ironfounders, bridge-builders, rolling-stock manufacturers, and tube-drawers.

tube-drawing *n.* the making of metal tubes by drawing roughly shaped cylinders through gauged holes or over a triblet; also withdrawal of boiler-tubes for inspection or repair.

1835 A. URE *Philos. Manuf.* 61 The foundations of kindred works, such as..tube-drawing apparatus.

tube-expander *n.* = *tube-fastener* *n.*

tube-fastener *n.* a tool for fixing the ends of boiler-tubes in the *tube-plate* by expanding their ends against the holes in the plate (Knight).

tube-fed *adj.* fed, sometimes forcibly, by passing nourishment through a tube into the stomach.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/2 Tube-fed Suffragettes.

1964 *Lancet* 26 Dec. 1349/2 Most babies were getting their first tube-feed within 2 hours of birth.

1980 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 June 1493/1 More work is needed to assess the relative merits of these proprietary diets compared with the tube feeds, prepared in hospitals.

tube-feed *n.*

tube-feeding *n.*

1964 *Lancet* 26 Dec. 1351/1 Tube-feeding is a very much simpler procedure.

1974 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Jan. 108/1 The ethical problems of prolonged tube-feeding.

tube-ferrule *n.* a ring or thimble forced into the end of a boiler-tube to fix it in the tube-plate (Knight).

tube-filter *n.* in a tube-well, a strainer to prevent gravel from choking the pump (Knight).

tube-firing *n.* ? the use of a torpedo-tube.

1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/8 The crews however practised tube-firing.

tube-flower *n.* a tropical verbenaceous plant, *Clerodendron Siphonanthus*, in which the corolla is funnel-shaped with a very long tube (*Treasury Bot.* 1866).

tube-flue *n.* a fire-tube in a steam-boiler.

tube-foot *n.* one of the numerous ambulacral tubes of an echinoderm.

1888 G. ROLLESTON & W. H. JACKSON *Forms Animal Life* (ed. 2) 551 The tube feet are either partially or completely retractile.

tube-former *n.* a machine for making small tubes.

tube-frame *n.* a *tube roving-frame*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 96/1 The tube frame..Instead of cans,..is provided with revolving horizontal cylinders... The rove which it produces has no twist.

tube-funnel *n.* a glass funnel prolonged at the bottom into a tube, a funnel-tube.

tube-germination *n.* the production of a germ-tube in the germination of a spore.

tube-head *n.* = *tube-plate* *n.* (Webster, 1911).

tube-hearted *adj.* having a series of pulsating sinuses instead of a heart, as the *Amphioxus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

tube-ignition *n.* in the internal combustion engine, ignition of the charge by a hot tube.

1903 *Motor. Ann.* 220 Tube-ignition is satisfactory for a fixed engine.

tube journey *n.* a journey in a tube, spec. a journey by underground railway.

1866 ‘G. ELIOT’ *Felix Holt* I. Introd. 2 The tube-journey can never lend much to picture and narrative.

1866 ‘G. ELIOT’ *Felix Holt* I. Introd. 2 Posterity may be shot, like a bullet through a tube, by atmospheric pressure from Winchester to Newcastle... The tube-journey can never lend much to picture and narrative.

1972 ‘C. FREMLIN’ *Appointment with Yesterday* i. 5 No one could guess..that there is one..that has left its identity behind not just for the duration of the tube journey, but for ever.

tube-lift *n.* a lift for the conveyance of passengers from street-level to an underground railway or vice versa.

1915 E. WALLACE *Man who bought London* ii. 19 The ‘tube’ lift was crowded.

1935 E. FARJEON *Nursery in Nineties* 428 Once she had ventured into a tube-lift—‘But never again, my dear Eleanor!’

tube-machine *n.* a tube-drawing machine.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tube-machine.

1901 L. M. WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 8 This strip..is passed through a tube machine from which it emerges as a perfectly smooth and regular tube.

tube-maker *n.* (a) one who makes tubing; (b) a tube-dwelling spider or annelid.

1888 *Encycl. Dict.*, *Tube-makers*, the Tubicolæ.

1890 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/5 Tube makers have this week advanced their discounts 5 per cent.

tube-making *n.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 8/2 The amalgamation of all the big tube-making concerns in Scotland.

tube map *n.* a map of an underground-railway system.

1962 J. BRAINE *Life at Top* xxiii. 256, I used to have a Tube map on my bedroom wall when I was at College?

1977 *Times* 15 Nov. 17/8 The Bakerloo line on the tube map.

[†] **tube-marine** *n.* Obs. rendering Italian *tuba (tromba) marina*, the trumpet marine: see TRUMPET *n.* 2b.

1694 W. HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* viii. 200 The Tube-Marine, or Sea-Trumpet..fully expresseth the Trumpet.

tube-medusa *n.* a medusa with an internal system of tubes; a siphonophore.

1860 F. C. L. WRAXALL *Life in Sea* x. 243 Among the Tube Medusæ is also classed the pleasing Velella.

tube-mill *n.* (*a*) a tube-making establishment or machine; (*b*) a mill for pulverizing ore, etc., which is placed in a revolving cylinder with loose flints or pebbles.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 9/3 The addition of eighty stamps and three tube mills at the Nourse Mines.

tube-nosed *adj.* tubinarial (*Cent. Dict.*).

tube-packing *n.* packing to prevent water reaching the tube of an oil-well (Knight).

tube-plate *n.* the plate in which the ends of the boiler-tubes are set.

1864 *Webster's Amer. Dict. Eng. Lang.*, Tube-plate.

1874 F. G. D. BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 167 Leaks about tubes and tube-plates are most frequently caused by forced steaming.

tube-plug *n.* a plug or stopper for boiler-tubes in case of leakage (Knight).

tube-pouch *n.* a pouch for priming-tubes (Webster, 1864).

tube roving-frame *n.* = *tube roving-machine n.*

1839 A. URE *Dict. Arts* 355 The Bobbin and Fly frame is now the great roving machine of the cotton manufacture; to which may be added, for coarse spinning, the tube roving frame.

tube roving-machine *n.* a roving-frame having revolving horizontal cylinders instead of conical cans.

1839 A. URE *Dict. Arts* 354 The cotton sliver receives a twist..in the bobbin and fly frame, or..in the tube-roving machine.

tube-saw *n.* a cylindrical saw (Webster, 1911).

tube-scaler *n.*

tube-scaper *n.* = *tube-cleaner n.* (Knight).

tube-sheet *n.* = *tube-plate n.*

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.*, Tube~sheet.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/3 The boiler tubes getting choked up..through the tubes leaking in the back tube sheet.

tube-shell *n.* a bivalve mollusc of the family Tubicolæ or Gastrochænidæ, distinguished by having a shelly tube enclosing the siphons, in addition to the ordinary valves of the shell.

1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst. 1860* 249 Family Gastrochænidæ. (Tube-Shells).

tube shelter *n.* an underground tube station used as an air-raid shelter; also *attrib.*

1942 N. BALCHIN *Darkness falls from Air* xi. 196 We went..by tube... I wanted to see how the tube shelter business was working out.

1943 C. MILBURN *Diary* 4 Mar. (1979) 170 There was a terrible accident at a tube shelter last night after the sirens had sounded in London.

1962 *Times* 23 Jan. 13/4 Henry Moore's Tube-Shelter drawings.

tube-shutter *n.* a shutter closing the outer end of a submerged torpedo-tube (Webster, 1911).

tube skate *n.* = sense 2j above.

1923 E. JESSUP *Snow & Ice Sports* 230 'Tube' skates.

1975 *Whig-Standard (Kingston, Ont.)* 19 Dec. 12/3 As a reporter who has covered various classifications of professional hockey since the invention of tube skates, it is my considered opinion that Robert Earle Clarke is one of the most adept ankle-tappers in the history of the game.

tube sock *n.* an elasticized sock with no shaping for the heel.

1976 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 18 Jan. 4/2 Monday morning I bought a striped blue pair of training shoes,..tube socks, a sweatband and a book called 'On the Road to Self Improvement: The Joy of Jogging'.

tube-spinner *n.* = *tube-weaver n.*

tube steak *n. slang* a hot dog, a frankfurter.

1963 *Amer. Speech* 38 272 Frankfurters are *tube steaks*.

1978 *Boston Globe* 15 Aug. 1/1 The food isn't bad which is mainly *tube steaks* (hot dogs).

tube-stopper *n.* = *tube-plug n.*

tube-surface *n.* the heating or cooling surface comprised in the tubes of a boiler or condenser (*Funk's Standard Dict. Eng. Lang.* 1895).

tube top *n.* a women's close-fitting elasticated top reaching from the waist to under-arm level.

1974 *News & Reporter (Chester, S. Carolina)* 24 Apr. 4-c (advt.) Calico-print elasticized tube tops!

1984 *New Yorker* 23 Apr. 42/1 She was wearing khaki shorts and a lime-green tube top.

tube-valve *n.* a tubular valve.

1884 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, Tube-valve.

1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 7/3 The tube-valve that set those massive hydraulic triggers free.

tube-vice *n.* (**tube-vise** *n.*) a pipe-vice (Knight).

tube-weaver *n.* a spider which spins a tubular nest or lair.

1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 233 The arbor vitæ hedge, where numbers of the speckled Tubeweaver (*Agalena nævia*) yearly spin their broad snares.

tube-well *n.* an iron pipe with a solid steel point, and with lateral perforations towards the point, which is driven into the earth until a water-bearing stratum is reached, when a suction pump is applied to the upper end.

1877 E. H. KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.*, Tube-well.

1885 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/2 Pack saddles for mules, and tube-wells.

tube-worm *n.* a tubicolous worm; a pipe-worm.

1813 J. M. GOOD et al. *Pantologia at Sipunculus*, Tube-worm.

1928 F. S. RUSSELL & C. M. YONGE *Seas* viii. 194 The case of the concealed animals, such as the Piddock or the Tube-worm,..presents almost equal difficulties.

1981 *Sci. Amer.* May 90/3 Occasionally a crab would climb the stalk of a tube worm, presumably to attack its plume.

tube-wrench *n.* a wrench for gripping pipes or tubes, a pipe-wrench.

tube yarn *n.* yarn passed through a tube in the process of manufacture.

1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/6 Single yarns, tube yarns, and mohair yarns.

DERIVATIVES

'tubeful *n.* as much as a tube will hold.

1897 G. C. BATEMAN *Vivarium* vii. 292 One or more tubefuls [*printed tubesful*] of meat can be inserted into the gullet of each Reptile.

'tubeless *adj.* having no tube or tubes.

1855 *Chambers's Jnl.* 3 206 Huyghens made his observations with a tubeless telescope.

1898 *Cycling* 71 The Fleuss or 'Tubeless Tyre'.

DRAFT ADDITIONS 1993

A woman's close-fitting, sheath-like garment, freq. of simple design without darts or other tailoring; a tube dress, skirt, etc. Cf. *boob tube* *n.* at BOOB *n.* Additions.

[1948 *Vogue* Oct. 43 Skirts range from Dior's full stiff uneven hemlines..to Fath's test tubes.]

1975 *Country Life* 13 Feb. 406/1 We are taking to the tube. Tightening our skirts, that is.

1983 *Times* 18 Oct. 10/3 A fluid silk dress..stuffed into a jersey tube at the hips looked rather clumsy.

1986 *Slimming* Nov.–Dec. 15/3 The sweater dress is the hardest-to-wear-well garment around. Any plain-knit tube is extremely enlarging and unkindly guaranteed to grab just where you wish it wouldn't.

DRAFT ADDITIONS 1993

The cylindrical metal housing on a battleship or submarine from which a torpedo is discharged; = *torpedo-tube* *n.* at TORPEDO *n.* Compounds 2.

1881 *Naval Encycl.* 814/1 The torpedo can be projected from tubes under water either right ahead or on the broadside.

1928 *Observer* 11 Mar. 17/4 The King of Afghanistan will be given a lesson in torpedo firing and himself discharge a ‘mouldy’ from one of L22’s tubes.

1942 G. HACKFORTH-JONES *One-One-One* i. 7 Those [torpedoes] ready for firing lying concealed in the tubes..were the pride of the ‘Fore-ends’ crew.

1976 *Oxf. Compan. Ships & Sea* 879/2 The world’s first real torpedoboot was H.M.S. *Lightning*, launched in 1876 to carry spar torpedoes, but modified in 1879 by the addition of two above-water tubes for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes.

1989 *Ships* Mar. 11/2 When completed she will be armed with four 21-inch tubes, mounted amidships, for Gould Mk48 heavyweight ASW torpedoes or sub Harpoon anti-ship missiles.

DRAFT ADDITIONS 1993

pl. The Fallopian tubes. Freq. in phr. **to have one's tubes tied**, etc.: to undergo sterilization by tubal ligation. *slang.*

1970 J. DIDION *Play it as it Lays* xlvi. 120 ‘Pelvic abscess.’ The girl loosened her wrapper and absently stroked her collarbone. ‘All through my tubes.’

1974 K. MILLETT *Flying* IV. 404 Too old to have more children, afraid of pregnancy and now tying her tubes.

1984 D. LODGE *Small World* IV. iii. 277 We had no children, not by choice, something to do with Gertrude’s tubes.

1987 K. VONNEGUT *Bluebeard* (1988) vi. 54 Her mother was thinking of having her tubes tied.

DRAFT ADDITIONS 1993

tube dress *n.* a close-fitting dress hanging straight from the shoulders; a chemise dress.

1948 *Vogue* Oct. 47 (caption), *Back-dipping cape*—in stiffened black wool lined brown mouton, over tube dress.

1977 *Vogue* Dec. 116 (caption) Black chiffon tube dress patterned with gold spots.

DRAFT ADDITIONS 1993

tube skirt *n.* a tight, close-fitting skirt, often made from a single piece of knitted or elasticized material.

1948 *Vogue* Oct. 45 (caption) *The tube skirt*—razor-sharp silhouette on Marcelle Chaumont's prune suit.

1986 *Hair Flair* Sept. 57/1 Go for..short tube skirts and cropped tops.

DRAFT ADDITIONS JUNE 2006

tube pan *n.* chiefly *N. Amer.* a round cake tin with a hollow tube or cone in the centre that produces a ring-shaped cake.

1897 *Marion (Ohio) Daily Star* 23 June 3/2 Bake in moderate oven, in tube pan, about 50 minutes.

1937 *Amer. Home* Apr. 50/2 Rinse a tube pan with cold water and pour batter in.

1994 *Food & Wine* Oct. 48/3 Gently pour the batter into a 10-inch tube pan with a removable bottom.

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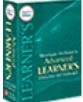
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or imaginary unit
pron. [ME. tūb] akin to OHG. tub, Gk. tūb] one who or what is tubular; especially: a person who is tubular in shape

verb [ME. tūben, akin to OHG. tuben] to make tubular; especially: to turn (wood) into a tube

noun [ME. tūb, akin to OHG. tub, Gk. tūb] 1: a long, hollow object that is used especially to control the flow of a liquid or gas 2: an object shaped like a pipe 3: a soft, long, narrow container that has a small opening at one end and that contains a soft material which can be pushed out by squeezing

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tube *noun \tüb, 'tyüb*

: a long, hollow object that is used especially to control the flow of a liquid or gas

: an object shaped like a pipe

: a soft, long, narrow container that has a small opening at one end and that contains a soft material which can be pushed out by squeezing

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1 : any of various usually cylindrical structures or devices: as**a** : a hollow elongated cylinder; *especially* : one to convey fluids**b** : a soft tubular container whose contents (as toothpaste) can be removed by squeezing**c** (1) : TUNNEL (2) *British* : SUBWAY **b****d** : the basically cylindrical section between the mouthpiece and bell that is the fundamental part of a wind instrument**2 a** : a slender channel (as a fallopian tube or a pollen tube) within a plant or animal body : DUCT**b** : the narrow basal portion of a corolla with united petals or a calyx with united sepals**3** : INNER TUBE**4 a** : ELECTRON TUBE; *especially* : VACUUM TUBE**b** : CATHODE-RAY TUBE; *especially* : a television picture tube**c** : TELEVISION**5** : an article of clothing shaped like a tube <a tube top> <tube socks>— **tubed** *adjective*— **tube-like** *adjective*— **down the tube** or **down the tubes**

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: into a state of collapse or deterioration

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Examples of TUBE

She was breathing oxygen through a *tube*.

<watched the liquid move through the *tube* between the flasks and recorded the movement in his chemistry notebook>

Origin of TUBE

French, from Latin *tubus*; akin to Latin *tuba* trumpet

First Known Use: 1651

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The New Oxford American Dictionary

EDITED BY

Elizabeth J. Jewell
Frank Abate

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trying

ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *trier* 'sift,' of unknown origin. Sense 1 of the noun dates from the early 17th cent.

USAGE: Is there any difference between **try to** plus infinitive (*we should try to help them*) and **try and** plus infinitive (*we should try and help them*)? In practice, there is little discernible difference in meaning, although there is a difference in formality, with **try to** being regarded as more formal than **try and**. The construction **try and** is grammatically odd, however, in that it cannot be inflected for tense—that is, sentences like *she tried and fix it or they are trying and renew their visa* are not acceptable, while their equivalents *she tried to fix it or they are trying to renew their visa* undoubtedly are. For this reason, **try and** is best regarded as a fixed idiom used only in its infinitive and imperative form. See also **usage** at **AND**.

try·ing |'tri-ing| ▶adj. difficult or annoying; hard to endure: *it had been a very trying day*.

DERIVATIVES **try·ingly** adv.

try·ing plane ▶n. a long, heavy plane used in smoothing roughly planed wood.

try·out |'tri,out| ▶n. a test of the potential of someone or something, esp. in the context of entertainment or sports: *she would be too distraught to compete in cheerleader tryouts*.

try·pan blue |'tripən; trə'pæn| ▶n. a diazo dye used as a biological stain due to its absorption by macrophages of the reticuloendothelial system.

try·pano·so·some |trə'pænə,sōm; 'tripənə-| ▶n. Medicine & Zoology a single-celled parasitic protozoan with a trailing flagellum, infesting the blood.

•Genus *Trypanosoma*, phylum Kinetoplastida, Kingdom Protista.

ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from Greek *trupanon* 'borer' + **SOME³**.

try·pano·so·mi·a·sis |trə,pænəsō'mēsəs; 'tripənə-| ▶n. Medicine any tropical disease caused by trypanosomes and typically transmitted by biting insects, esp. sleeping sickness and Chagas' disease.

try·p·sin |'tripsin| ▶n. Biochemistry a digestive enzyme that breaks down proteins in the small intestine. It is secreted by the pancreas in an inactive form, trypsinogen.

DERIVATIVES **try·ptic** |-tik| adj.

ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Greek *tripsis* 'friction,' from *tribein* 'to rub' (because it was first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine), + **IN¹**.

try·p·sin·o·gen |trip'sinsjən; -jen| ▶n. Biochemistry an inactive substance secreted by the pancreas, from which the digestive enzyme trypsin is formed in the duodenum.

trypt·a·mine |'triptə,mēn| ▶n. Biochemistry a compound, of which serotonin is a derivative, produced from tryptophan by decarboxylation.

•A heterocyclic amine; chem. formula: C₈H₉NCH₂CH₂NH. **trypt·o·phan** |'triptə,fæn| ▶n. Biochemistry an amino acid that is a constituent of most proteins. It is an essential nutrient in the diet of vertebrates.

•An indole derivative; chem. formula: C₈H₇NCH₂CH(NH₂)COOH.

ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from *tryptic* 'relating to trypsin' + Greek *phainein* 'appear.'

try·sail |'trīsäl; -sal| ▶n. a small, strong fore-and-aft sail set on the mast of a sailing vessel in heavy weather.

try square ▶n. an implement used to check and mark right angles in construction work.

tryst |'trist| poetic/literary ▶n. a private, romantic rendezvous between lovers: *a moonlight tryst*.

▶v. [intrans.] keep a rendezvous of this kind: [as n.] **(trysting) a trysting place**.

DERIVATIVES **try·ster** n.

ORIGIN late Middle English (originally Scots): variant of *triste* 'an appointed place in hunting,' from French *triste* or medieval Latin *trista*.

TS ▶abbr. tensile strength.

Tsao-chuang |'jōw jō'äng| variant of **ZAOZHUANG**.

tsar, etc. ▶n. variant spelling of **CZAR**, etc.

Tsa·rits·in |(t)sā'retsin| former name (until 1925) of **VOLGOGRAD**.

tsats·ke |'tsätskə| ▶n. variant spelling of **TCHOTCHKE**.

tse·sē·bi |'(t)sēsēbē| (also **tsesēbe**) ▶n. variant spelling of **SASSABY**.

ORIGIN mid 19th cent. from Setswana.

tset·se |'(t)sēsē; -(t)set-| (also **tsetse fly**) ▶n. an African bloodsucking fly that bites humans and other

sleeping sickness and nagana.

tsim·mes |'tsimis| (also **tzimmes** or **tzimmis**) ▶n. (pl. same) a Jewish stew of sweetened vegetables or vegetables and fruit, sometimes with meat.

■ figurative a fuss or muddle.

ORIGIN Yiddish.

Tsimshian |'chimshēän; 'tsim-| ▶n. (pl. same) 1 a member of an American Indian people of coastal British Columbia.

2 the Penutian language of this people.

■ adj. of or relating to this people or their language.

ORIGIN from the Tsimshian self-designation *c'msan*, literally 'inside the Skeena River.'

Tsi·nan |'je'nän| variant of **JINAN**.

Tsing·hai |'tsing'hēi; 'CHING| variant of **QINGHAI**.

tsk tsk |tsk tsk| ▶exclam. expressing disapproval or annoyance: *you all people, Goldie—tsk, tsk.*

▶v. [**tsk-tsk**] [intrans.] make such an exclamation.

■ **ORIGIN** 1940s: imitative.

tsp ▶abbr. (pl. same or **tsps**) teaspoonful.

T-square (also **T square**) ▶n. a T-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles.

TSR Computing ▶abbr. terminate and stay resident, denoting a type of program that remains in the memory of a microcomputer after it has finished running and which can be quickly reactivated.

TSS ▶abbr. toxic shock syndrome.

T-storm ▶n. informal short for **THUNDERSTORM**.

tsuba |'tsōbō| ▶n. (pl. same or **tsubas**) a Japanese sword guard, typically elaborately decorated and made of iron or leather.

■ **ORIGIN** Japanese.

tsu·bo |'tsōbō| ▶n. (pl. same or **-os**) 1 a Japanese unit of area equal to approximately 3.95 square yards (3.31 sq m).

2 (in complementary medicine) a point on the face or body to which pressure or other stimulation is applied during treatment.

■ **ORIGIN** Japanese.

tsu·ke·mono |'(t)sōkē'mōnō| ▶n. (pl. **-os**) a Japanese side dish of pickled vegetables, usually served with rice.

■ **ORIGIN** Japanese, from *tsukeru* 'pickle' + *mono* 'thing.'

tsu·na·mi |(t)sō'nämē| ▶n. (pl. same or **tsunamis**) a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

■ **ORIGIN** late 19th cent.: from Japanese, from *tsu* 'harbor' + *nami* 'wave.'

tsu·ris |'tsōris; 'tsər| ▶n. informal trouble or woe; aggravation.

■ **ORIGIN** early 20th cent.. from Hebrew.

Tsu·shi·ma |(t)sō'shēmā| a Japanese island in Korea Strait, between South Korea and Japan. In 1905 it was the scene of a defeat for the Russian navy during the Russo-Japanese War.

tsu·tu·ga·mu·shi |'tsōtsōgā'mūshē| ▶n. another term for **SCRUB TYPHUS**.

■ **ORIGIN** early 20th cent.: *tsutsugamushi*, from the Japanese name of the mite that transmits the disease.

Tswa·na |'(t)swānā| ▶n. (pl. same, **Tswanas**, or **Batswana** |bāt'swānā|) 1 a member of a people living in Botswana, South Africa, and neighboring areas.

2 the Bantu language of this people, also called Setswana.

■ adj. or of relating to the Tswana or their language.

■ **ORIGIN** stem of Setswana *moTswana*, plural *baTswana*.

TT ▶abbr. ■ teetotal. ■ teetotaler. ■ Tourist Trophy. ■ tuberculin-tested.

TTL ▶n. Electronics a widely used technology for making integrated circuits. [ORIGIN: abbreviation of *transistor transistor logic*.]

■ adj. Photography (of a camera focusing system) through-the-lens.

T-top ▶n. a car roof with removable panels.

TTY ▶abbr. teletypewriter.

TU ▶abbr. Trade Union.

Tu. ▶abbr. Tuesday.



Tua·mo·tu Ar·chi·pel·a·go |,tōō'mōtōō| a group of about 80 coral islands that form part of French Polynesia, in the South Pacific Ocean; pop. 12,000. It is the largest group of coral atolls in the world.

Tua·reg |'twā,reg| ▶n. (pl. same or **Tuaregs**) a member of a Berber people of the western and central Sahara, living mainly in Algeria, Mali, Niger, and western Libya, traditionally as nomadic pastoralists. ■ adj. of or relating to this people.

■ **ORIGIN** from Arabic *tawāriq*.

tu·a·ta·ra |,tōō'shā dā 'dānān| ▶plural n. Irish Mythology the members of an ancient race said to have inhabited Ireland before the historical Irish. Formerly believed to have been a real people, they are credited with the possession of magical powers and great wisdom.

tu·b |tōb| ▶n. 1 a wide, open, deep, typically round container with a flat bottom used for holding liquids, growing plants, etc.: *hydrangeas in a patio tub*.

■ a similar small plastic or cardboard container in which food is bought or stored: *a margarine tub*.

■ the contents of such a container or the amount it can contain: *she ate a tub of yogurt*. ■ a washtub.

■ informal a bathtub. ■ Mining a container for conveying ore, coal, etc.

2 informal an old, awkward, or run-down vessel.

■ **(tubbed, tubing)** [trans.] 1 [usu. as adj.] **(tubbed)** plant in a tub. **tubbed fruit tree**.

2 dated wash or bathe (someone or something) in or as in a tub or bath.

■ [intrans.] Brit. informal have a bath.

tu·bab·le ▶adj. (informal) (sense 2 of the verb); **tu·ful** |-,fūl| n. (pl. **-fūls**)

■ **ORIGIN** Middle English: probably of Low German or Dutch origin; compare with Middle Low German, Middle Dutch *tubbe*.

tuba |'t(y)ōōbə| ▶n. a large brass wind instrument of bass pitch, with three to six valves and a broad bell typically facing upward.

■ a powerful reed stop on an organ with the quality of a tuba.

■ **ORIGIN** mid 19th cent.: via Italian from Latin, 'trumpet.'

tub·al |'t(y)ōōbəl| ▶adj. of, relating to, or occurring in a tube, esp. the fallopian tubes.

tub·il li·ga·tion ▶n. a surgical procedure for female sterilization that involves severing and tying the fallopian tubes.

tub·al preg·na·cy ▶n. Medicine an ectopic pregnancy in which the fetus develops in a fallopian tube.

tub·by |'tōbē| ▶adj. (tubbier, tubbiest) 1 informal (of a person) short and rather fat. [ORIGIN: referring to the shape of a tub.]

2 (of a sound) lacking resonance; dull [ORIGIN: referring to the sound of a tub when struck.]

tu·b chair ▶n. a chair with solid arms continuous with a semicircular back.

tube |'t(y)ōōb| ▶n. 1 a long, hollow cylinder of metal, plastic, glass, etc., for holding or transporting something, chiefly liquids or gases.

■ the inner tube of a bicycle tire. **tube** for a wide variety of applications.

2 a thing in the form of or resembling such a cylinder, in particular:

■ a flexible metal or plastic container sealed at one end and having a screw cap at the other, for holding a semiliquid substance ready for use.

■ a cylindrical container.

tubectomy

1819

darts or other tailoring and made from a single piece of knitted or elasticized fabric: [as adj.] *stretchy tube skirts*. ■ (in surfing) the hollow curve under the crest of a breaking wave.

3 (the tube) Brit., informal the subway system in London. ■ a train running on this system: *I caught the tube home*.

4 a sealed container, typically of glass and either evacuated or filled with gas, containing two electrodes between which an electric current can be made to flow. ■ a cathode-ray tube, esp. in a television set. ■ **(the tube)** informal television: *another wasted evening, sitting in front of the tube*. ■ a vacuum tube.

■ v. [trans.] [usu. as adj.] **tubed** provide with a tube or tubes: [in combination] *a giant eight-tubed hookah*.

—PHRASES **go down the tubes** (or **tube**) informal to be completely lost or wasted; fail utterly: *we watched his political career go down the tubes*.

—DERIVATIVES **tubeless** adj.; **tube-like** [-lik] adj.

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from French *tube* or Latin *tubus*.

tubec-to-my |t(y)ə'bektəmē| ▶n. (pl. -ies) another term for **SALPINGECTOMY**.

tube foot ▶n. (usu. **tube feet**) Zoology (in an echinoderm) each of a large number of small, flexible, hollow appendages protruding through the ambulacra, used either for locomotion or for collecting food and operated by hydraulic pressure within the water-vascular system.

tube-less tire |'təbləs| ▶n. a rubber tire made without an inner tube.

tube-nosed bat ▶n. an Old World bat with tubular nostrils:

■ a fruit bat found chiefly in New Guinea and Sulawesi (genus *Nyctimene*, family Pteropodidae). ■ an insectivorous Asian bat (genus *Murina*, family Vespertilionidae).

tube pan ▶n. a round cake pan with a hollow, cone-shaped center, used for baking ring-shaped cakes.

tuber |'t(y)əbər| ▶n. 1 a much thickened underground part of a stem or rhizome, e.g., in the potato, serving as a food reserve and bearing buds from which new plants arise.

■ a tuberous root, e.g., of the dahlia.

2 Anatomy a rounded swelling or protuberant part.

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from Latin, literally 'hump, swelling.'

tuber-ci-ne-re-um |si'nərēəm| ▶n. Anatomy the part of the hypothalamus to which the pituitary gland is attached.

—ORIGIN Latin *cinerēum*, neuter of *cinereus* 'ash-colored.'

tubercle |'t(y)əbərkəl| ▶n. 1 Anatomy, Zoology, & Botany a small rounded projection or protuberance, esp. on a bone or on the surface of an animal or plant.

2 Medicine a small nodular lesion in the lungs or other tissues, characteristic of tuberculosis.

—DERIVATIVES **tuberculate** |t(y)ə'bərk'yə,lat; -lit| adj. (in sense 1).

—ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Latin *tuberculum*, diminutive of *tuber* (see **TUBER**).

tuber-cle ba-cil-lus ▶n. a bacterium that causes tuberculosis.

tuber-cu-lar |tə'bərk'yələr| ▶adj. Medicine of, relating to, or affected with tuberculosis: *a tubercular kidney*.

■ Biology & Medicine having or covered with tubercles.

■ a person with tuberculosis.

tuber-cu-la-tion |t(y)ə'bərk'yə'lashən| ▶n. chiefly Biology the formation or presence of tubercles, esp. of a specified type.

—ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from Latin *tuberculum* (see **TUBERCLE**) + **-ATION**.

tuber-cu-lin |t(y)ə'bərk'yəlin| ▶n. a sterile protein extract from cultures of tubercle bacillus, used in a test by hypodermic injection for infection with or immunity to tuberculosis, and also formerly in the treatment of the disease.

—ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Latin *tuberculum* (see **TUBERCLE**) + **-IN1**.

tuber-cu-lin-test-ed adj. (of cows or their milk) giving, or from cows giving, a negative response to a tuberculin test.

tuber-cu-loid |t(y)ə'bərk'yə,loid| ▶adj. Medicine resembling tuberculosis or its symptoms, in particular:

■ relating to or denoting the milder of the two principal forms of leprosy, marked by few, well-defined lesions similar to those of tuberculosis, often with loss of feeling in the affected areas. Compare with **LEPROMATOUS**.

tuber-cu-losis |tə'bərk'yə'lōsɪs; t(y)ə'bō-| (abbr.: TB) ▶n. an infectious bacterial disease characterized by the

The most common form, **pulmonary tuberculosis** (formerly known as 'consumption'), is caused by inhalation of the bacteria. It was widespread in 19th-century Europe, and still causes 3 million deaths each year in developing countries. The disease can affect other parts of the body, notably the bones and joints and the central nervous system. Its spread is countered by vaccination and by the pasteurization of milk to prevent transmission from cattle. It was once considered incurable, but early X-ray diagnosis permits its arrest by drugs and surgery.

—ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: modern Latin, from Latin *tuberculum* (see **TUBERCLE**) + **-OSIS**.

tuber-cu-lous |tə'bərk'yələs; t(y)ə'bō-| ▶adj. another term for **TUBERCULAR**.

tuber-ose |'t(y)əbə,rōz; -rōz| ▶n. 1 a Mexican plant of the agave family, with heavily scented white waxy flowers and a bulblike base. Unknown in the wild, it was formerly cultivated as a flavoring for chocolate; the flower oil is used in perfume.

■ *Poliandrus tuberosa*, family Agavaceae.

2 variant spelling of **TUBEROUS**.

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: sense 1 from Latin *tuberosa*, feminine of *tuberosus* 'with protuberances'; sense 2 from Latin *tuberosus*.

tuber-ous |'t(y)əbərəs| (also **tuberose** |-rōs|) ▶adj. 1 Botany of the nature of a tuber. See **TUBEROUS ROOT**.

■ (of a plant) having tubers or a tuberous root.

2 Medicine characterized by or affected by rounded swellings: **tuberous sclerosis**.

—DERIVATIVES **tuber-ous-ity** |t(y)əbə'rās̄tē| n.

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from French *tubéreux* or Latin *tuberosus*, from *tuber* (see **TUBER**).

tuber-ous root ▶n. a thick and fleshy root like a tuber but without buds, as in the dahlia.

tube-snout |'t(y)əbə,snout| ▶n. a small inshore fish with a very elongated snout, head, and body, living along the Pacific coast of North America.

■ *Aulorhynchus flavidus*, the only member of the family Aulorhynchidae.

tube sock ▶n. a sock without a shaped heel.

tube top ▶n. a tight-fitting strapless top made of stretchy material and worn by women or girls.

tube well ▶n. a well consisting of a pipe with a solid steel point and lateral perforations near the end, which is driven into the earth until a water-bearing stratum is reached, when a suction pump is applied to the upper end.

tube worm ▶n. a marine bristle worm, esp. a fan worm, that lives in a tube made from sand particles or in a calcareous tube that it secretes.

■ Families Serpulidae and Sabellidae, phylum Polychaeta.

■ a pogonophoran or vestimentiferan worm.

tubic-o-lous |t(y)ə'bikələs| ▶adj. Zoology (of a marine worm) living in a tube.

tubi-fix |'t(y)əbə,fiks| ▶n. a small red annelid worm that lives in fresh water, partly buried in the mud. Also called **BLOODWORM**.

■ Genus *Tubifex*, family Tubificidae, class Oligochaeta.

—ORIGIN modern Latin; from Latin *tubus* 'tube' + **-fix** from *facere* 'make.'

tub-ing |'t(y)əbīng| ▶n. 1 a length or lengths of metal, plastic, glass, etc., in tubular form: *use the plastic tubing to siphon the beer into the bottles*.

2 the leisure activity of riding on water or snow on a large inflated inner tube.

Tub·man |'təb'mən|, Harriet Ross (c. 1820–1913), US abolitionist; born Araminta Ross; known as the *Moses of Her People*. She was born a slave in Maryland, but escaped via the Underground Railroad in 1849. Following what she called direct messages from God, she returned to Maryland numerous times to lead about 300 slaves to safety in the North. During the Civil War, she spied and served as a scout for the Union.



tuck

tu-bo-co·cu·ra·rine |,t(y)əbōbōk(y)ə'bō'rā,rēn| ▶n. Medicine a compound of the alkaloid class obtained from curare and used to produce relaxation of voluntary muscles before surgery and in tetanus, encephalitis, and poliomyelitis.

—ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Latin *tubus* 'tube' + **CURARE** + **-INE4**.

Tu-bruc |tō'brūk, tōō-| Arabic name for **TOBRUK**.

tub-thump-ing informal, derogatory ▶adj. [attrib.] expressing opinions in a loud and violent or dramatic manner: a *tub-thumping speech*.

■ n. the expression of opinions in such a way.

—DERIVATIVES **tub-thumper** n.

Tu-bu·ai Is·lands |tōō'bōwā-e| a group of volcanic islands in the South Pacific Ocean that form part of French Polynesia; pop. 6,500 (1988). The chief town, Mataura, is on the island of Tubuai. Also called the **AUSTRAL ISLANDS**.

Tu·bu·lar |'t(y)əbōylər| ▶adj. 1 long, round, and hollow like a tube: *tubular flowers of deep crimson*.

■ made from a tube or tubes: *tubular steel chairs*. ■ Surfing (of a wave) hollow and well curved.

2 Medicine or involving tubules or other tube-shaped structures.

■ n. 1 short for **TUBULAR TIRE**.

2 (**tubulars**) oil-drilling equipment made from tubes.

—ORIGIN late 17th cent.: from Latin *tubulus* 'small tube' + **AR1**.

Tu·bu·lar bells ▶plural n. an orchestral instrument consisting of a row of vertically suspended metal tubes struck with a mallet.

Tu·bu·lar tire ▶n. a completely enclosed tire cemented onto the wheel rim, used on racing bicycles.

Tu·bu·le |'t(y)əbō,yōōl| ▶n. a minute tube, esp. as an anatomical structure: *kidney tubules*.

—ORIGIN late 17th cent.: from Latin *tubulus*, diminutive of *tubus* 'tube.'

Tu·bu·li-den·ta·ta |,t(y)əbōyōōlēdēn'tātā| Zoology an order of mammals that comprises only the aardvark.

—ORIGIN modern Latin (plural), from **TUBULE** + Greek *odous*, *odont-* 'tooth.'

Tu·bu·lin |'t(y)əbōyōōlin| ▶n. Biochemistry a protein that is the main constituent of the microtubules of living cells.

—ORIGIN 1960s: from **TUBULE** + **-IN1**.

Tu·ca-na·a |'t(y)ə'bō'kānə; -'kānə| Astronomy a southern constellation (the Toucan), south of Grus and Phoenix. It contains the Small Magellanic Cloud.

■ [as genitive] (**Tucanae** |-nē|) used with a preceding letter or numeral to designate a star in this constellation: *the star Delta Tucanae*.

—ORIGIN modern Latin.

Tuch·man |'təkmən|, Barbara (1912–89), US historian and writer. Her many works include *The Guns of August* (1962), *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911–45* (1971), *A Distant Mirror* (1978), and *The First Salute* (1988).

tuck |tək| ▶v. 1 [with obj. and usu. with adverbial of place] push, fold, or turn (the edges or ends of something, esp. a garment or bedclothes) so as to hide them or hold them in place: *he tucked his shirt into his trousers*.

■ (**tuck someone in**) make someone, esp. a child, comfortable in bed by pulling the edges of the bedclothes firmly under the mattress: *she carried her back to bed and tucked her in*. ■ draw (something, esp. part of one's body) together into a small space: *she tucked her legs under her*. ■ (often **be tucked**) put (something) away in a specified place or way so as to be hidden, safe, comfortable, or tidy: *the colonel was coming toward her, his gun tucked under his arm*.

2 [trans.] make a flattened, stitched fold in (a garment or material), typically so as to shorten or tighten it, or for decoration.

■ n. 1 a flattened, stitched fold in a garment or material, typically one of several parallel folds put in a garment for shortening, tightening, or decoration: *a dress with tucks along the bodice*.

■ [usu. with adj.] informal a surgical operation to reduce surplus flesh or fat: *a tummy tuck*.

2 Brit., informal food, typically cakes and candy, eaten by children at school as a snack: [as adj.] *a tuck shop*.

3 (also **tuck position**) (in diving, gymnastics, downhill skiing, etc.) a position with the knees bent and held close to the chest, often with the hands clasped around the shins.

■ **tuck something away** 1 store something in a secure place: *employees can tuck away a percentage of their pre-tax salary*. ■ (usu. **be tucked away**) put or keep someone or something in an inconspicuous or safe place: *she tucked away the last of her savings in a secret drawer*.

Dutch *popeien* [pō-pē-yān] ▶n. the papaver plant; also: its flowers, milky sap, and rounded seed capsules. Many poppies contain alkaloids and are a source of drugs such as morphine and codeine.

• *Papaver*, *Eschscholzia*, and other genera, family Papaveraceae (the poppy family): many species, including the yellow-flowered arctic poppy (*P. radicum*) of the Rocky Mountains. The poppy family also includes the corydalis, greater celadine, and bloodroot.

-DERIVATIVES **poppyed** adj.

-ORIGIN Old English *poppig*, *papæg*, from a medieval Latin alteration of Latin *papaver*.

pop·py·cock [pō-pē,kōk] ▶n. informal nonsense.

-ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from Dutch dialect *pappetak*, from *pap* 'soft' + *kak* 'dung.'

pop·py·head [pō-pē,hed] ▶n. an ornamental top on the end of a church pew.

pop rivet ▶n. a tubular rivet that is inserted into a hole and clinched by the withdrawal of a central rod, used where only one side of the work is accessible.

▶v. (**pop-rivet**) (-riveted, -riveting) [trans.] secure or fasten with pop rivets.

Pop·si·cle [pō-pē,sikl] ▶n. trademark a piece of flavored ice or ice cream on a stick.

-ORIGIN 1920s: fanciful formation.

pop·ster [pō-pstər] ▶n. informal a pop musician.

pop·sy [pō-pz] (also **popsie**) ▶n. (pl. -ies) informal,

chiefly Brit. an attractive young woman.

-ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: alteration of **POPPIET**.

pop-top ▶adj. (of a can) having a ring or tab that is pulled to open its seal: *a pop-top beer can*.

▶n. 1 the ring or tab from a pop-top can.

■ a pop-top can.
2 the top of something that pops up or open: *a wagon with a pop-top that turns it into a makeshift camper*.

pop·u·lace [pō-pyōls] ▶n. [treated as sing. or pl.] the people living in a particular country or area: *the party misjudged the mood of the populace*.

-ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French, from Italian *popolaccio* 'common people'; from *popolo* 'people' + the pejorative suffix *-accio*.

pop·u·lar [pō-pyōlər] ▶adj. 1 liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people or by a particular person or group: *she was one of the most popular girls in the school*.
| *these cheeses are very popular in Europe*.

2 [attrib.] (of cultural activities or products) intended for or suited to the taste, understanding, or means of the general public rather than specialists or intellectuals: *the popular press*.

■ (of a belief or attitude) held by the majority of the general public: *many adult cats, contrary to popular opinion, dislike milk*.

3 [attrib.] (of political activity) of or carried on by the people as a whole rather than restricted to politicians or political parties: *a popular revolt against colonial rule*.

-DERIVATIVES **pop·u·lar·ism** [-izəm] n.; **pop·u·listic** [-pē-yōl'sistik] adj.

-ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Latin *populus* 'people' + -IST.

pop·u·lous [pō-pyōləs] ▶adj. having a large population; densely populated.

-DERIVATIVES **pop·u·lous·ly** adv.; **pop·u·lous·ness** n.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from late Latin *populus*, from *populus* 'people'.

pop-up ▶adj. [attrib.] (of a book or greeting card) containing folded cut-out pictures that rise up to form a three-dimensional scene or figure when the page is turned.

■ (of an electric toaster) operating so as to push up a piece of toast quickly when it is ready. ■ Computing (of a menu or other utility) able to be superimposed on the screen being worked on and suppressed rapidly.

▶n. 1 a pop-up picture in a book.

■ a book containing such pictures.

2 Baseball see **POP¹** (sense 3).

3 Computing a pop-up menu or other utility.

por. ▶abbr. portrait.

por·be·agle [pōr,bēgəl] ▶n. a large active shark that is found chiefly in the open seas of the North Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

-ORIGIN mid 18th cent.: from Cornish dialect, perhaps from Cornish *porth* 'harbor, cove' + *bugel* 'shepherd.'

porce·lain [pōr's(ə)lān] ▶n. a white vitrified translucent ceramic; china. See also **HARD-PASTE**, **SOFT-PASTE**.

■ (usu. **porcelains**) articles made of this. ■ such articles collectively: *a collection of Chinese porcelain*.

-DERIVATIVES **porce·la·neous** [-pōr'sə'lānēəs] adj.; **porce·la·nous** [-s] adj.

-ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from French *porcelaine*, from Italian *porcellana* 'cowrie shell,' hence 'chinaware' (from its resemblance to the dense polished shells).

porce·lain clay ▶n. another term for **KAOLIN**.

porch [pōrچ] ▶n. a covered shelter projecting in front of the entrance of a building.

■ a veranda.

-DERIVATIVES **porched** adj.; **porch·less** adj.

-ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *porche*,

from Latin *porticus* 'colonnade,' from *porta* 'passage.'

porcine [pōr,sin] ▶adj. of, affecting, or resembling a pig or pigs: *his flushed, porcine features*.

■ figurative full of or **designed to attract** (a particular group). ▶v. [intrans.] to settle in (an area or place); *Finland pursues a policy designed to populate its borders*.

-ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from medieval Latin *populare* 'supplied with people,' from the verb *populare*, from *populus* 'people.'

pop·u·lat·ion [pō-pē,lāshən] ▶n. all the inhabitants of a particular town, area, or country: *the island has a population of about 78,000*.

■ [with adj.] a particular section, group, or type of people or animals living in an area or country: *the country's immigrant population*. ■ [with adj.] the specified extent or degree to which an area is or has been populated: *areas of sparse population*. ■ the action of populating an area. ■ Biology a community of animals, plants, or humans among whose members interbreeding occurs. ■ Statistics a finite or infinite collection of items under consideration. ■ Astronomy each of three groups (designated I, II, and III) into which stars can be approximately divided on the basis of their manner of formation.

-ORIGIN late 16th cent. (denoting an inhabited place): from late Latin *populatio(n)*, from the verb *populare*, from *populus* 'people.'

pop·u·lat·ion ex·plo·sion ▶n. a sudden large increase in the size of a population.

pop·u·lat·ion in·ver·sion ▶n. see **INVERSION** (sense 1).

pop·u·list [pō-pē,l̄st] ▶n. a member or adherent of a political party seeking to represent the interests of ordinary people.

■ a person who holds, or who is concerned with, the views of ordinary people. ■ (Populist) a member of the Populist Party, a US political party formed in 1891 that advocated the interests of labor and farmers, free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, and government control of monopolies.

■ adj. of or relating to a populist or populists: *a populist leader*.

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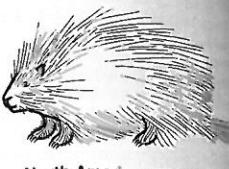
from Latin *porticus* 'colonnade,' from *porta* 'passage.'

porcine [pōr,sin] ▶adj. of, affecting, or resembling a pig or pigs: *his flushed, porcine features*.

por·cup·ine [pōr'kypē-nē] ▶n. a large rodent with sharp spines on its quills on the body and tail.

• Suborder Hystricomorpha: families Hystridae (three Old World genera) and Erethizontidae (four New World genera).

The common North American species is *Erethizon dorsatum*. The species from Provencal *pore espī(n)*, from Latin *porcus* 'pig' + *spina* 'thorn.'



North American porcupine

por·cu·pine fish ▶n. a tropical marine fish that has a parrotlike beak and is covered with sharp spines. It inflates itself like a balloon when threatened.

• Family Diodontidae: three genera and several species, including the widely distributed *Diodon hystrix*. See also **RIFISH**.

Porcu·pine River [pōr'kypē-nē] ▶n. a river that flows for 450 miles (720 km) from Yukon Territory into northeastern Alaska to join the Yukon River.

pore¹ [pōr] ▶n. chiefly Biology a minute opening in a surface, esp. the skin or integument of an organism, through which gases, liquids, or microscopically small particles can pass.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French, via Latin from Greek *poros* 'passage, pore.'

pore² ▶v. [intrans.] (**pore over/through**) be absorbed in the reading or study of: *Heather spent hours poring over cookbooks*.

■ archaic think intently; ponder: *when he has thought and pored on it*.

-ORIGIN Middle English: perhaps related to **PEEN**.

pore·wa·ter [pōr,wōtər,-wātər] ▶n. Geology water contained in pores in soil or rock.

por·gy [pōr'jē] ▶n. (pl. same or -ies) a deep-bodied fish related to the sea breams, typically silvery but sometimes changing to a blotched pattern. It usually lives in warm coastal waters.

• *Calamus* and other genera, family Sparidae: many species.

-ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: alteration of Spanish and Portuguese *pargo*.

Por·i·fe·ra [pō'rifērə] ▶n. Zoology a phylum of aquatic invertebrate animals that comprises the sponges.

-DERIVATIVES **pori·feran** adj. & n.

-ORIGIN modern Latin (plural), from Latin *pore* 'pore' + *-fer* 'bearing.'

por·o·rin [pōrōrēn] ▶n. Biochemistry any of a class of proteins whose molecules can form channels (large enough to allow the passage of small ions and molecules) through cellular membranes.

-ORIGIN 1970s: from Greek *poros* 'pore' + *-in*.

pork [pōrk] ▶n. 1 the flesh of a pig used as food, esp. when uncured.

2 short for **PORK BARREL**.

▶v. 1 [trans.] vulgar slang (of a man) have sexual intercourse with.

2 [intrans.] informal stuff oneself with food; overeat: *overporked out on the roast pig*.

-ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *pors*, from Latin *pors* 'pig.'

pork bar·rel ▶n. informal the use of government funds for projects designed to please voters or legislators and win votes: *political pork barrel for the benefit of their respective sponsors* | [as adj.] wasteful, *pork-barrel*ing.

-DERIVATIVES **pork-bar·rel·ing** n.

-ORIGIN figuratively, from the use of such a barrel by farmers, to keep a reserve supply of meat.

pork·er [pōrkər] ▶n. a pig raised for food.

■ informal, derogatory a fat person.

pork·ie·hat [pōr'kē-hāt] ▶n. a hat with a flat crown a brim turned up all around.

pork·y¹ [pōrkē] ▶adj. (porkier, porkiest) 1 informal a person or part of their body) fleshy or fat.

2 of or resembling pork.

pork·y² ▶n. (pl. -ies) informal a porcupine.

porn [pōrn] (also **porno** [pōrnō]) ▶n. informal

racy.

■ adj. pornographic.

-ORIGIN 1950s: abbreviation.

por·no·gra·phy [pōr'nägrāfē] ▶n. printed or

material containing the explicit description of d-

porous

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of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate erotic rather than aesthetic or emotional feelings.

-DERIVATIVES **por•no•gra•pher** |pôr'nô gräf'ər| ▶n.; **por•no•graph•ic** |pôr'nô gräf'ik| ▶adj.; **por•no•graph•i•cal•ly** |pôr'nô gräf'ik(l)ē| ▶adv.

■ **ORIGIN** mid 19th cent.: from Greek *pornographos* ‘writing about prostitutes,’ from *pornē* ‘prostitute’ + *graphein* ‘write.’

porous |pôr'as| ▶adj. (of a rock or other material) having minute spaces or holes through which liquid or air may pass.

■ figurative not retentive or secure: *he ran through a porous defense to score easily.*

-DERIVATIVES **por•ro•si•ty** |pôr'əsətē|; **pôr'əs-** |n.; **porousness**.

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French *porœux*, based on Latin *porus* ‘pore.’

porphy•ri•a |pôrf'reē| ▶n. Medicine a rare hereditary disease in which the blood pigment hemoglobin is abnormally metabolized. Porphyries are excreted in the urine, which becomes dark; other symptoms include mental disturbances and extreme sensitivity of the skin to light.

■ **ORIGIN** 1920s: modern Latin, from **PORPHYRIN**.

porphy•rin |pôrf'reēn| ▶n. Biochemistry any of a class of pigments (including heme and chlorophyll) whose molecules contain a flat ring of four linked heterocyclic groups, sometimes with a central metal atom.

■ **ORIGIN** early 20th cent.: from Greek *porphura* ‘purple’ + *-in*.

porphy•rit•ic |pôrf'reit'ik| ▶adj. Geology relating to or denoting a rock texture containing distinct crystals or crystalline particles embedded in a compact groundmass.

porphy•ro•blast |pôrf'firə blæst|; |pôrf'erō-| ▶n. Geology a larger recrystallized grain occurring in a finer groundmass in a metamorphic rock.

-DERIVATIVES **por•phy•ro•blas•tic** |pôrf'firə blæt'ik| ▶adj.

porphyry |pôrf'fərē| (c.232–303), Neoplatonist philosopher, born *Malchus*. He was a pupil of Plotinus, whose works he edited after the latter’s death.

porphyry |pôrf'fərē| ▶n. (pl. -ies) a hard igneous rock containing crystals, usually of feldspar, in a fine-grained, typically reddish groundmass.

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: via medieval Latin from Greek *porphurites*, from *porphura* ‘purple.’

porpoise |pôrpōz| ▶n. a small toothed whale with a low triangular dorsal fin and a blunt rounded snout. See illustration at **WHALE**.

Family Phocoenidae: three genera and several species, in particular the common (or harbor) porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), of the North Atlantic and North Pacific.

■ [trans.] move through the water like a porpoise, alternately rising above it and submerging: *the boat began to porpoise bodily.*

■ **ORIGIN** Middle English: from Old French *porpois*, based on Latin *porcus* ‘pig’ + *piscis* ‘fish,’ rendering earlier *porcus marinus* ‘sea hog.’

porridge |pôr'ij| ▶n. a dish consisting of oatmeal or another meal or cereal boiled in water or milk.

-DERIVATIVES **porridgey** adj.

■ **ORIGIN** mid 16th cent. (denoting soup thickened with barley): alteration of **POTTAGE**.

porring•er |pôr'nîjər| ▶n. historical a small bowl, typically with a handle, used for soup, stew, or similar dishes.

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English (earlier as *potager* and *porring*): from Old French *potager*, from *potage* ‘contents of a pot.’

porro•prism |pôrō| (also **Porro prism**) ▶n. a reflecting prism in which the light is reflected on two 45° surfaces and returned parallel to the incoming beam. Compare with **ROOF PRISM**.

(porro) prisms (also **porro-prism binoculars**) a pair of binoculars using two such prisms at right angles, resulting in a conventional instrument with objective lenses that are further apart than the eye pieces.

■ **ORIGIN** named after Ignazio Porro (1801–75), Italian engineer.

Porsche |pôrsh(ə)|, Ferdinand (1875–1952), Austrian car designer. In 1934, he designed the Volkswagen ‘people’s car,’ but his name has since become noted for the high-performance sports and racing cars produced by his company, originally to his designs.

Porsenna |pôrsənə| (also **Porsena**), Lars (6th century BC), a legendary Etruscan chieftain. Summed by Tarquinius Superbus after the latter’s overthrow and exile from Rome, Porsenna subsequently laid siege to the city, but did not succeed in capturing it.

■ a harbor: *the port has miles of docks* | [as adj.] *an abundant water supply and port facilities.* ■ (also **inland port**) an inland town or city whose connection to the coast by a river or other body of water enables it to act as a port.

■ **PHRASES** **any port in a storm** proverb in adverse circumstances one welcomes any source of relief or escape. **port of entry** a harbor or airport by which people and goods may enter a country.

■ **ORIGIN** Old English, from Latin *portus* ‘haven, harbor,’ reinforced in Middle English by Old French.

port² (also **port wine**) ▶n. a strong, sweet, typically dark red fortified wine, originally from Portugal, typically drunk as a dessert wine.

■ **ORIGIN** shortened form of **OPORTO**, a major port from which the wine is shipped.

port³ ▶n. the side of a ship or aircraft that is on the left when one is facing forward: *the ferry was listing to port* | [as adj.] *the port side of the aircraft.* The opposite of **STARBOARD**.

■ v. [trans.] turn (a ship or its helm) to port.

■ **ORIGIN** mid 16th cent.: probably originally the side turned towards the port.

port⁴ ▶n. an aperture or opening, in particular:

- a socket in a computer network into which a device can be plugged.
- an opening for the passage of steam, liquid, or gas: *loss of fuel from the exhaust port.*
- a gunport.
- a porthole.
- an opening in the side of a ship for boarding or loading.
- chiefly Scottish a gate or gateway, esp. into a walled city.

■ **ORIGIN** Old English (in the sense ‘gateway’), from Latin *porta* ‘gate’; reinforced in Middle English by Old French *porte*. The later sense ‘opening in the side of a ship’ led to the general sense ‘aperture.’

port⁵ ▶v. 1 [with obj. and adverbial of direction] Computing transfer (software) from one system or machine to another: *the software can be ported to an IBM RS/6000.*

2 [trans.] [often in imperative] Military carry (a rifle or other weapon) diagonally across and close to the body with the barrel or blade near the left shoulder: *Detail! For inspection—port arms!*

3 Computing a transfer of software from one system or machine to another.

■ **PHRASES** **at port arms** Military in the position adopted when given a command to port one’s weapon.

■ **ORIGIN** Middle English (sense 2 of the noun): from Old French *port* ‘bearing, gait,’ from the verb *porter*, from Latin *portare* ‘carry.’ The verb (from French *porter*) dates from the mid 16th cent.

porta- ▶comb. form denoting something that is movable or portable, often used as part of a proprietary name: *Portalo | Portaflex*.

■ **ORIGIN** from **PORTABLE**.

porta•ble |pôrt'əbl| ▶adj. able to be easily carried or moved, esp. because of being a lighter and smaller version than usual: *a portable television.*

■ Computing (of software) able to be transferred from one machine or system to another.

■ n. a version of something, such as a small lightweight television or computer, that can be easily carried.

■ a small transportable building used as a classroom.

-DERIVATIVES **porta•bil•i•ty** |pôrt'ə bilitē| ▶n.; **port•a•bly** |-blē| ▶adv.

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French *portable*, from late Latin *portabilis*, from Latin *portare* ‘carry.’

Portage |pôrtāj| 1 a port city in northwestern Indiana, on Lake Erie, east of Gary; pop. 29,060.

2 a city in southwestern Michigan, south of Kalamazoo; pop. 41,042.

portage |pôr'ij| ▶n. the carrying of a boat or its cargo between two navigable waters: *the return journey was made much simpler by portage.*

■ a place at which this is necessary: *a portage over the dam.* ■ archaic the action of carrying or transporting something.

■ v. [trans.] carry (a boat or its cargo) between navigable waters: *they are incapable of portaging a canoe* | [intrans.] *they would only run the rapid if they couldn’t portage.*

■ [no obj., with adverbial] (of a boat) be carried between navigable waters: *the cataracts meant that boats had to portage on to the Lualaba.*

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from French, from *porter* ‘carry.’ The sense relating to carrying between navigable waters dates from the late 17th cent.

porta•tal¹ |pôrt'l| ▶n. a doorway, gate, or other entrance, esp. a large and elaborate one.

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French *from*

portent

in an organ through which major blood vessels pass, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver.

■ **ORIGIN** mid 19th cent.: from modern Latin *portalis*, from Latin *porta* ‘gate.’

portal frame ▶n. Engineering a rigid structural frame consisting essentially of two uprights connected at the top by a third member.

portal system ▶n. Anatomy the system of blood vessels consisting of the portal vein with its tributaries and branches.

■ any system of blood vessels that has a capillary network at each end.

portal vein (in full **hepatic portal vein**) ▶n. Anatomy a vein conveying blood to the liver from the spleen, stomach, pancreas, and intestines.

porta•men•to |,pôrt'ə men,tō| ▶n. (pl. **portamentos** or **portamenti** |-mentē|) Music 1 a slide from one note to another, esp. in singing or playing a bowed string instrument.

■ this as a technique or style.

2 piano playing in a manner intermediate between legato and staccato: [as adj.] *a portamento style.*

■ **ORIGIN** Italian, literally ‘carrying.’

Porta Pot•ti |'pôrtə ,pâtē| ▶n. trademark (also **portapotty**) a portable building containing a toilet.

■ a chemical toilet, or one connected to a holding tank, in a vehicle or small boat or aircraft.

Port Arthur 1 former name (1898–1905) for **LUSHUN**.

2 a city in southeastern Texas, on the Neches and Sabine rivers, near the Gulf Coast; pop. 58,724.

porta•tive organ |'pôrtādīv| ▶n. chiefly historical a small portable pipe organ.

■ **ORIGIN** early 16th cent. (as compound): **portative** from Old French *portatif*, -ive, apparently an alteration of *portail*, based on Latin *portare* ‘carry.’

Port-au-Prince |,pôrt ô 'prîns; 'prâns| the capital of Haiti, a port on the western coast of Hispaniola; pop. 1,255,080. Founded by the French in 1749, it became capital of the new republic in 1806.

Port Blair |blîr| the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a port on the southern tip of South Andaman Island in the Bay of Bengal; pop. 75,000.

port•cul•lis |pôrt'kôlôs| ▶n. a strong, heavy grating sliding up and down in vertical grooves, lowered to block a gateway to a fortress or town.

■ **DERIVATIVES** **port•cul•lied** adj.

■ **ORIGIN** Middle English: from Old French *porte* *coleice* ‘sliding door,’ from *porte* ‘door’ (from Latin *porta*) + *coleice* ‘sliding’ (feminine of *couleis*, from Latin *colare* ‘to filter’).

port de bras |,pôr də 'brâ| ▶n. (pl. **ports de bras** pronounced same) chiefly Ballet an act or manner of moving and posing the arms: *one coach told her to change her port de bras.*

■ an exercise designed to develop graceful movement and disposition of the arms, typically involving a bend accompanied by arm movement.

■ **ORIGIN** French, literally ‘bearing of (the) arms.’

Port de France |,pôrt də 'frâns| former name for **NOUMÉA**.

Porte |pôrt| (also **the Sublime Porte**) historical the Ottoman court at Constantinople.

■ **ORIGIN** early 17th cent.: from French *la Sublime Porte* ‘the exalted gate,’ translation of the Turkish title of the central office of the Ottoman government.

porte co•chêre |,pôrt kô'sher| ▶n. Architecture a covered entrance large enough for vehicles to pass through, typically opening into a courtyard.

■ a porch where vehicles stop to discharge passengers.

■ **ORIGIN** late 17th cent.: French, literally ‘coach gateway.’

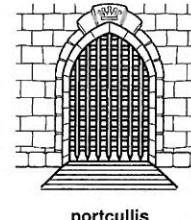
Port Elizabeth a port in South Africa, on the coast of the province of Eastern Cape; pop. 853,000. Settled by the British in 1820, it is now an automobile-manufacturing city and beach resort.

portend |pôr'tend| ▶v. [trans.] be a sign or warning that (something, esp. something momentous or calamitous) is likely to happen: *the eclipses portend some major events.*

■ be a signal of: *the gridlock at the top of the leaderboard portends a sudden-death playoff.*

■ **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Latin *portendere*, based on *pro-* ‘forth’ + *tendere* ‘stretch.’

portent |pôr'tent| ▶n. 1 a sign or warning that something esp. something momentous or calamitous is



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porn (pôrn) Slang

n.

1.
 - a. Pornography.
 - b. A pornographic film or video.
2. Lurid or sensational material. Often used in combination: disaster porn.
3. Printed material featuring enticing photography: "quirky or scholarly garden books that would be lost in the spring flood of garden porn" (Michael Pollan).

adj.

Pornographic.

porn-y adj.

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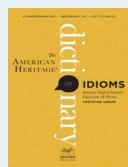
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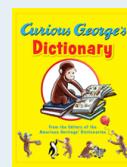
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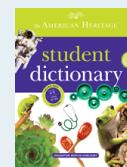
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tube (t̬ b, ty̬ b)

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n.

1.
 - a. A hollow cylinder, especially one that conveys a fluid or functions as a passage.
 - b. An organic structure having the shape or function of a tube; a duct: a bronchial tube.
2. A small flexible cylindrical container sealed at one end and having a screw cap at the other, for pigments, toothpaste, or other pastelike substances.
3. Music The cylindrical part of a wind instrument.
4. Electronics
 - a. An electron tube.
 - b. A vacuum tube.
5. Botany The lower, cylindrical part of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx.
6.
 - a. A tunnel.
 - b. An underground railroad system, especially the one in London, England.
7. The elongated space inside a wave when it is breaking.
8.
 - a. An inner tube.
 - b. An inflatable tube or cushion made of rubber or plastic and used for recreational riding, as behind a motor boat or down a snow-covered slope.
9. Informal
 - a. Television: What's on the tube?
 - b. A television set.
10. **tubes** Informal The fallopian tubes.

v. **tubed, tub-ing, tubes**

v.tr.

1. To provide with a tube; insert a tube in.
2. To place in or enclose in a tube.

v.intr.

To ride or float on an inflated tube for recreation.

Idiom:

down the tubes/tube Slang

Into a state of failure or ruin: saw her plans go down the tubes.

[French, from Old French, from Latin *tubus*.]

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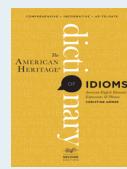
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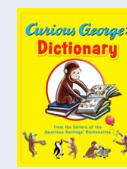
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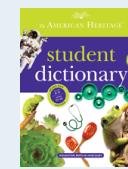
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English definition of "pornography"

pornography

noun [U] /pɔrn'ægrəfi/ (INFML **porn**, /pɔrn/)

- > pictures, movies, or writing that show or describe sexual behavior for the purpose of exciting people sexually

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chef

a skilled and trained cook who works in a hotel or restaurant, especially the most important cook

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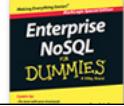
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chef

a skilled and trained cook who works in a hotel or restaurant, especially the most important cook

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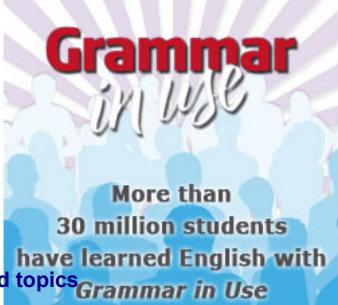
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Food porn

Not to be confused with food and sexuality.

Food porn is a glamourized spectacular visual presentation of cooking or eating in advertisements, infomercials, cooking shows or other visual media, foods boasting a high fat and calorie content, exotic dishes that arouse a desire to eat or the glorification of food as a substitute for sex. Food porn often takes the form of food photography and styling that presents food provocatively, in a similar way to glamour photography or pornographic photography.



Glossy, coiffed picture of a stuffed pepper

History

The term appears to have been coined by the feminist critic Rosalind Coward in her 1984 book *Female Desire* in which she writes:

"Cooking food and presenting it beautifully is an act of servitude. It is a way of expressing affection through a gift... That we should aspire to produce perfectly finished and presented food is a symbol of a willing and enjoyable participation in servicing others. Food pornography exactly sustains these meanings relating to the preparation of food. The kinds of picture used always repress the process of production of a meal. They are always beautifully lit, often touched up." (p. 103)

In the United States, food porn is a term applied when "food manufacturers are capitalising on a backlash against low-calorie and diet foods by marketing treats that boast a high fat content and good artery-clogging potential". The origin of the term was attributed to the Center for Science in the Public Interest which began publishing a regular column called "Right Stuff vs. Food Porn" for its Nutrition Action Healthletter in January 1998.

In the United Kingdom, the term became popular in the 1990s due to the TV cookery programme Two Fat Ladies after the shows producer described the "pornographic joy" the pair of them took in using vast quantities of butter and cream.

References

Further reading

- Hertneky, Paul, Popmatters.com (August 15, 2006). More Than a Mouthful (<http://www.popmatters.com/features/060815-foodporn.shtml>)

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